

spaces granular and adorned with a reticulated pattern formed of rows of minute granules; *dactyli* short and strong, in contact throughout, neither sinuate, lobate, nor strongly dentate, but armed with a number of oblique, subparallel rows of denticles, the apical denticles of each row being the largest.

Legs with femora anteriorly granular.

Pectines furnished with five large teeth.

Measurements in millimetres.—Total length 62; cephalothorax, length and width 7; distance of central eyes from post-marginal 4; tail, length 41·5—first segment, length 4, width 3·2; second, length 5·2, width 2·8; third, length 5·8, width 2·8; fourth, length 6·3, width 2·8; fifth, length 10, width 2·3; vesicle, length 9·7, greatest width 2·5, at base 1·7, height 2; aculeus, length 2; palpi, humerus, length 5·5; brachium, length 6; manus, width 4, length 6·7, height 4; length of "hand-back" 6; movable digit, length 6.

Two dried specimens in the Museum, apparently adult, but of doubtful sex, from Silhet. One of these, which I have selected as the type, was from the collection of Mr. Stainsforth.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XI, B, Figs. 1-1 c.

Fig. 1. *Uromachus pictus*, gen. et sp. nov., nat. size.

Fig. 1 a. Ditto. Fifth caudal segment and vesicle from the side.

Fig. 1 b. Ditto. Aculeus from the side.

Fig. 1 c. Ditto. Aculeus from below.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

A Monograph of Oriental Cicadidæ. By W. L. DISTANT. Published by order of the Trustees of the Indian Museum, Calcutta.—Part 1. 4to. London: King & Co., 1889.

A Catalogue of the Mantodea, with descriptions of new Genera and Species, and an Enumeration of the Specimens in the Collection of the Indian Museum, Calcutta. By J. WOOD-MASON.—No. 1. 8vo. Calcutta, 1889.

IN some recent notices of Manuals of Indian Vertebrate Animals issued under Government auspices, we ventured to express a hope that on the completion of the proposed series of works it might be found possible to treat the rich invertebrate fauna more or less in the same fashion. We have now to notice the commencement of two works which would seem more or less to tend towards this desideratum, although they do not, in many respects, take a position parallel to that of the other volumes above referred to.

Mr. Distant's 'Monograph of Oriental Cicadidæ' certainly covers the same ground, but it is a much more elaborate work than we

should have dared to hope for; in fact, a similar treatment of the Oriental Insect-fauna alone would produce a small library of books such as no Government could be expected to take the responsibility of publishing. But should the production of a series of Manuals of the Indian Invertebrata ever be realized, such books as Mr. Distant's will be of great importance in the identification of species, to be briefly described in the smaller works; but in that case we hope that they may not, as in the case of the late Dr. Day's 'Indian Fishes,' cause the elimination of nearly all synonymy.

That Mr. Distant's book will be somewhat voluminous may be inferred from the fact that this first part includes, besides the preliminary general matter, the descriptions of only twenty-eight species belonging to four genera, and leaves 9 genera still to be treated in his first subfamily of Cicadinae. The descriptions are carefully drawn up, and the student ought to have little difficulty in determining the various species, especially with the aid of the beautifully-executed plates, two of which illustrate the present part. There is only one drawback to the treatment of the subject by the Author, namely, that he divides the family into two subfamilies, Cicadinae and Tibiceninae, solely upon characters belonging to the male insect, and that he seems inclined to lay rather much stress upon the development of the tympanic opercula, also a male character, in the distinction of species and genera; but with a book of which only a first instalment has appeared, any criticism is perhaps out of place.

Mr. Wood-Mason's 'Catalogue of Mantodea' is not so strictly an Indian book as Mr. Distant's. It is, in fact, a catalogue of the Insects of the family Mantodea contained in the Indian Museum; and although, as might be expected, it contains a great number of Eastern species, these are interspersed with others from various parts of the World, especially Africa and Australia, and even South America. This first part, which is probably about half of the entire work, includes notices of eighty-seven species, five of which are described as new, and the descriptions of some other species previously described by the Author are also given, as well as occasional notes on the characters of other forms, which are often illustrated with very instructive woodcut figures. Two new genera of Eremiaphilidae are characterized under the names of *Puroxyophthalmus* and *Parepiscopus*, both for forms in which the eyes project upwards more or less in the shape of horns.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

November 20, 1889.—W. T. Blanford, LL.D., F.R.S.,
President, in the Chair.

The following communications were read:—

1. "On the Occurrence of the Striped Hyæna in the Tertiary of the Val d'Arno." By R. Lydekker, Esq., B.A., F.G.S.

A portion of the left maxilla of a Hyæna, in the British Museum,